WASHINGTON.

The Anti-Grant Campaign to Open Immediately.

A Powerful and Dreaded Coalition Against the Administration.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA IMPEACHMENT.

Defaced and Mutilated Currency Regulations.

THE FUR SEAL MONOPOLY.

A United States War Steamer to Bring the Hornet Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871. Preparations and Conlitions for the Anti-Grant Campaign-Free Traders and the Opposition to Unite-The Perkin's Claim Against Russia-The Ku Klux Report-The Harnet to be Saved at Last.

The administration managers are quite excited over reports, which they generally credit, that the recalcurant republican Senators, with a small num-ber of Representatives, and the pronounced revenue agitators and editors, Wells, White, Grosvenor and company, who were here last week, have entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive against the administration. It is asserted by shrewd men that the time has come to defeat the plans for the President's renomination and to virtually secure control of the party organization for the wing they direct represent. It is stated that a erable fund has been raised, and that headquarters will be opened here immediately after the recess. Their plans include extended operations through the press. It is declared that all efforts are to be concentrated on obtaining control of the party machinery, committees, journals, &c. Mr. Trumbuh's ideas are those that control, as in the case of his rejoinder to Senator Morton during the Retrenchment Committee debate. The managers of this movement, will, in all their pubto question their fidelity to republicanism. speculation goes so far as to declare that to make their anti-Grant campaign a success the reformers willingly coalesce on the Vice-President, Colfax, as their candidate, hoping secure the steady of Mr. Greeiev. In spite of the revenue heresies they entertain. Attacks on the administration of the Treasury and Post Office departments are to be among the earlier indications of this warfare, which it is affirmed will be turned more against the management of the administration than, as is now the case, against the personal conduct or capacity of

As soon as Congress reconvenes a vigorous on slaught, conveying charges of grave character, will made against Mr. Cresswell through the press and by pamphlet. The administration's fluancial India and civil service feathers are to be plucked in detail and pulled to pieces. This work is to be systematically performed

Persons interested in the famous Perkins claim gamst Russia are quite jubilant over information they believe to be reliable, that the amount awarded their client by the American umpire, E. Peshine Smith, will be paid by the Imperial government sarly in the month of January. .

Senator Scott is still here hard at work on the

Ku Klux investigation report. He will remain through the holidays, and hopes to complete the draft for the consideration of the committee when it meets. It is expected the report will be made

The government has at last resolved to relieve the uttle republic of Hayti from the persecutions of Spain by sending the United States war sleamer Congress, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to Port an Prince to bring the Hornet to New York, there to be libeled for violation of our registry laws. The captain of the Hornet is now in New York, and as from the Congress will be put on board to navigate

ment of Governor Scott, of South Caro

Mr. C. C. Rowen, of South Carolina who is the contestant for the seat of De Large, in the House of Representatives, and also a member of the Assembly of his State, is in the city looking after his in terests in Congress. The account which he gives of his attempted impeachment of Governor Scott and State Treasurer Parker has some very amusing features. Scott is now worth half a million, and dollars, all of which has been acquired in the las five years. Mr. Bowen says neither of them has pretended to deny the truth of the charges on which his impeachment articles were founded but that they have sought by means as those employed by them the operations of which they are accused to escape punishment. So far are they averred to be from private, places the whole responsibility upon Parker, making himself appear the victim, while the State Treasurer is said occasionally to retort by saying that Scott shared in the profits, and if he goes down Scott must go down with him, Bowen's explanation of the manner in which his

impeachment scheme was beaten is, to say the least of it, curious. If the measure was to be carried at all it was plain it could not be carried till after the holiday recess, and many of the friends of impeachment went home with the understanding that no vote was to be reached till after the reassembing of the Legislature in January. No sooner were tney out of the way than the Speaker of the Assembly, alleged to have been coerced by hands, and, in defiance of Parliamentary usage, understood to be completely in the power of Gov-ernor Scott, and on the day before the adjournment of the Legislature, Mr. Bowen says, the latter informed Moses that unless he forced a vote on the impeachment proposition, when it was certain to be defeated, he should be sent to the Penitentiary. Bowen partially explains the defeat of his proposition on the ground that, as many of the members were needy and could not go home for the holidays unless the State freasure furnished them with the funds, they were easily induced to go against impeachment; but, besides this potent influence, he says money was quite freely used, votes being purchased at prices ranging from \$200 to \$5,000. Nothing daunted by his defeat, he intends beginning over again when the Legis-lature reassembles, which will be on the 5th of Mutilated and Defaced Currency Regulations

The following changes in the regulations governrency of the United States will go into effect on the ist of January :- After that date defaced and muttlated United States notes and fractional currency, instead of being redeemable as now by the Treasury of the United States, subject to a discount for mutilation, will be redeemable at their full value in new notes or currency by the Treasurer and the sistant Treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States and all national bank depositaries, and will be received at their full face value by all officers of the Treasury Department in payment of currency due the United States, pro-lyided that three-fifths of the original proportion of such notes are presented in one piece. Fragments less than five-eight he will be redeemable only by the Treasurer of the United States. If more than onehalf and less than five-eighths is presented half the face value will be paid. Less than half a note will redeemed only on affidavit that the missing portion has been totally destroyed. Under the new sules any person, firm, banks corporation or public

efficer will be permitted to forward \$5 and upwards in fractional currency and \$50 and upwards in legal tender notes for redemption to the Treasurer by express, at the expense of the department, under the government contract with Adams Express Com-pany. Heretofore nothing less than \$500 was entitied to transportation at government expense. A circular embodying these changes is now preparing at the Treasury office. The officers of the Treasury are determined to remove all cause for complain concerning the condition of the United States currency, and to that end have concluded to extend to all the most liberal facilities for its redemption. It is expected at the department that the new rules will result in a speedy and marked improvement of the condition of the currency.

The Fur Seal Traffic-An Inquiry Into the Monopoly-Three Hundred Thousand Seals Killed Every Year-The Serfs of the Aleu

Soon after the recess resolutions directing the Senate Committee on Retrenchment to investigate the contract made by the Treasury Department with the Alaska Commercial Company, the head of which is a well-known lobbyist nere, will be presented. At the same time a motion will be made in the House for a special committee with power to send for persons and papers, and authorized to examine into the transactions connected with the monopoly of the fur seal traffic. It is charged that, by the terms of this contract, the inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands of St. George and St. Paul are placed under the control of these speculators, thus virtually making about four hundred free-born persons, the seris of a commercial monopoly. It is declared also that better terms have been offered for the same, and even less, privileges by persons quite as respo as the fortunate parties. The contract limits the sealkins to be taken to 100,000 per annum. It is charged, anticipating that public opinion will compel the surrender of the contract before the twenty years for which it runs shall expire, the Alaska Commercial Company is really killing at the rate of 300,000 seals per annum. The chief manager is now at one of the principal hotels, and an extensive course of hospitality for the benefit of impressible Congressmen and journalists has already been in-

The President's Reception on New Year's Order of Calls.

The announcement is made by authority that at eleven o'clock A. M. on Monday, 1st of January, the President will receive the members of the Cablnet and foreign Ministers; at half-past eleven A. M. the Judges of the Supreme Court, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress and Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Conumbia and of the Court of Claims will be received; at twelve M. the officers of the army and navy will be received; at half-past tweive o'clock the of bureaus of the several departments will be re-

The reception of citizens will commence at on o'clock P. M., at which time the gates of the enclosure will be opened, and reception will terminate the at two o'clock P. M.

The President's Father Recovering President Grant to-day received a telegram from Covington stating that his father is improving, and that his physicians consider him out of danger.

New Mail Routes. The Postmaster General to-day ordered a mail service on the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Ratiroad, from Ramsonville to Guildford, Ohio, twenty-three and one-half miles, from January 15 next, pay to be fixed; and on the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad, from Mattoon to Marrowbone, Iil., twenty-three miles, six times a week. at \$926 per annum, from January 1. Mail service is extended on the St. Joseph and Denver City Rail. road, from Marysville to Hanover, Kansas, fifteen miles, the pay to be fixed, from January 1; and on the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railroad, from North Manchester to Silver Lake, Ind., nine miles, pay to be \$462 per annum, from January 15

The Indian Peace Policy. The Board of Indian Commissioners have pre-sented their report to President Grant. It gives the details of their proceedings during the past year, states the condition of various Indian tribes from personal observation of members, makes various suggestions and gives a cheerful view of the peace policy. In the purchase of Indian supplies and other measures they have saved about one million

Callender's Successor Not Appointed. The New York Clearing House Committee have ot yet, in accordance with the request of the Comptroller of the Currency, presented the name of

The National Centenary. The President has appointed Robert H. Lamborne. of Wyoming, to represent in part that Territory at the centennial celebration of American Inde ence at Philadelphia in 1876,

Treasury Balances. The Treasury balances at the close of day were:-

Coin

Catacazy Winding Up. Mr. Catacazy is now in Washington his business. A letter from Berlin, just received here, says he was obliged to leave Hanover, after great difficulty, for incompatibilities of one kind or

The Kentucky National Bank, of Louisville, Ky. with a capital of \$200,000, and the Second National Bank, of Aurora, Ill., with a capital of \$100,000, were to-day authorized to commence busin

Paying Interest on Bonds. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day commenced payment, without rebate, of interest due 1st of January on United States bonds. First Deputy Commissioner of Internal

Revenue. General Sweet, of Illinois, entered upon his duties to-day as First Deputy Commissioner of Inter-

nal Revenue.

Steam For Signalling.

The British Minister has requested from this government any information within its reach relative to the respective merits of the steam fog whistle

EDWARDS' DOOM.

The Jamesburg (N. J.) Bank Burglar Dispe of-He Pleads Guilty and Gets Ten Years in State's Prison.
In the New Brunswick Oyer and Terminer yester

day George W. Edwards, the noted burglar, was called up for trial, he having previously pleaded n guilty. On being brought before the bar his counsel Mr. W. B. Guild, Jr., of Newark, rose and stated that the accused, by advice of counsel, desired retract his former plea and plad guilty. ATTORNEY GENERAL GILCHBIST,

who appeared for the State, moved judgment. Mr. Guild said it mattered to the prisoner how son judgment vooronounced on him; but tefore it was done desired to say that defendant said it was his first offence, and that he was the fictim of more experi-enced persons. Edwards was well connected, and was not disposed to let his relations know of his trouble. He prayed the Cour to deal mercifully. Judge Scudder said the

COURT HAD LITTLEDIFFICULTY court had littleDifficulty in determining the case. He referred to Edwards' attempt to break into the bank—to the desperate attempt of eight men to rescue him, showing that he was no ordinary person of its class and not likely to be a person easily led by ohers. The Court had duties to perform, and therefore imposed the following

owing SENTENE.

"The sentence of the law and the Court do adjudge that for the crime of thich you have pleaded guilty you be confined in the State Prison at hard labor for the term of ten yeirs."

The court room was crowed by citizens and the friends of the culprit. He fas removed soon after to the care of the Sheriff, who had him at once conveyed to Trenton in the 2:44P. M. train. Mr. Buckalew probably leared another attack on his quarters should the convict remain if the county jail.

MADAM VAN BUSKIRK.

Motion was made by Mr. C. Spencer, counsel for the notorious Madam Var Buskirk, to discharge her from further surveillage upon her own recognizance. The application was made in the Brook lyn City Court, before adge Alexander McCue who reserved his decison. District Attorney
Morris indignantly oppsed the motion. The
Madam, it will be remeibered, was recently tried
in Brooklyn upon the harge of nastening the
death of Miss Emily A. Pist, the unfortunate New
Jersey girl who died it childbirth, after having
driven for two hours about the streets of that city
while suffering the paners i habor. TWEED'S TRIBULATION.

Rumored Flight of the Late "Boss."

Surrender of the Bond by Alderman Farley.

The Sheriff Hunting for the Grand Tycoon.

"Has the Boss skipped ?" inquired one of the late army of occupation from another in the basement of

the new Court House. "I hear he has, but I don't believe it. I tell you believe Tweedy is the only one of the gang that will fight it out. He is going to fight it in the Courts and give them a wrestle at Albany."

"So you don't think he has gone ?" "No, I don't. He would be very foolish to do that now. The time for him to go has gone, and I'm sure

"I tell you he will have a hard time to get justifi cation enough for that bail bond. You see Terry Farley and others are weakening since they find the

cross-examination is so heavy." "What! Terry Farley going back on Tweed? The -! Well, I don't know; there may be something in it I can't see through, but I have an idea it will come out all straight, the same as that Young Demoor acy fight in Albany two years ago, and the reformers will find themselves laid out."

The conversation branched off into some other subject, but it may be determined that there was

subject, but it may be determined that there was no little excitement in and around the public offices on the rumor of the FLIGHT OF THE BOSS.

Rumors fiew thick and fast. One man had seen him and his counsel riding down Broadway in a stage. The attendants at the Department of Public Works affirmed that he was at the office early in the morning, had remained there two or three hours, and had "given out" no him of any intended flight. One of his particular friends stated to the HERALD reporter that arrangements were being made to fill up the bonds in the places of those who had withdrawn; that Mr. Tweed had no notion of fleeing the city, and would certainly appear at Albany to take nty, and would certainly appear at Albany to his seat in the Senate. nis seat in the Senate.

The rumor was generally talked about, and opinion seemed to be pretty evenly divided as to whether ne might, could, would or should have flown, but of course there was "nothing reliable."

At the Sheriff's Office. There was a great deal of excitement all day at the Sheriff's office, and among the "distinguished visitors who seemed to be very anxious about matters and things were Terence Farley, William M. that something of great moment would happen dur-ing the afternoon, and it was whispered about that Tweed would be arrested before nightfall.

A HERALD reporter remained at the office until five o'clock last evening, when Mr. Jarvis left for was informed that late on Tuesday might Mr. Farley notified the Sheriff that he would withdraw from Mr. Tweed's bail bond-in other words, wanted to surrender him to the Sher ff. In order that this withdrawal should be made legally effective it became necessary for Mr. Far-ley to produce the body of Mr. Tweed. He, therefore, yesterday deputized Mr. Jarvis to secure Mr. Tweed, without, however, giving him any power to act in the matter as an official-simply deputizing him as bail in his character of a private

Ar. Jarvis states that after this he employed other parties to assist him in finding where Mr. Tweed was, and, together with them, used his utmost exertions to reaca him, but all to no purpose. At least up to the hour of his leaving the office neither he nor the persons whom he had employed, among others Mr. Boland, had been able to find Mr. Tweed. He states, however, that to meet the exigencies of the occasion, which he had somehow anticipated, Mr. Tweed has induced other persons to take Mr. Farley's place on the bond, three of these persons being Charles Devilin, Charles G. Cornell and Richard Tweed. The bond of the "Boss" can, therefore, not be regarded as entirely vitiated, but at the same time Mr. Farley's surrender is not good until Mr. Tweed's body is produced.

It is given out on good authority that Mr. Farley also, without in any wise consulting with Mr. Jarvis, whom he had previously deputized, employed during the day other parties not connected with the Sheriff's office to find Mr. Tweed. The Sheriff's people stated at six o'clock that they had done then utmost to find out whether the "Boss," was at the Metropolitan Hotel or not, but that they had been unsuccess ui in their efforts to "fix" him there. Mr. Jarvis states that after this he employed other

At the Department of Public Works On the other hand, Mr. Tweed's friends at the De partment of Public Works contended that he had not gone out of the city, and that when the business parties whom he has offered in the place of Mr. Far-ley can be examined, he would be forthcoming.

while.

It was rumored during the afternoon that the "Bess" had actually been at his office for two or three hours. Indeed one of the clerks stated this as a positive fact, yet no one could be found who had either seen him go or come. The story was doubtless gotten up for effect, and had no foundation in truth. It is said that a reporter of one of the morning papers met William M. Tweed, Jr., near the office during the day, and, under the impression that he was the Tweed, had a long talk with him. Of course the reporter must have been very shortsighted.

of getting arrested, &c., so long as matters go on

Of course the reporter must have been very shortsighted.

It was rumored late last evening that Mr. Jarvis
and Superintendent Kelso noid a consultation at the
latter's office, when they discussed the probable
whereabouts of the "Boss" and the best means to
be employed to take him into custody.

It may be mentioned that General William M.
Tweed, Jr., and Richard Tweed, sons of the "Boss,"
called at the Sheriff's office during the day and
stated that there was no truth whatever in the
statement that their father had fied—inat, in fact,
he was only keeping out of the way of an arrest
until the parties who are willing to justify instead
of Mr. Farley have been attended to.

Terence Farley Out of Town.
Soon after noon, and when it had become known that Terence Farley had called upon Sheriff Bren nan and expressed a desire to withdraw from the ball bond of William M. Tweed, his office in Nassau street was thronged by earnest inquirers, and later in the day his private residence corner of Fifty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, was sought by the still eager, and most earnest, an sometimes even pathetic appeals, were made to Farley had "gone back" on the "Boss." Before the throng had gathered at his down-

town office, Mr. Farley had left, but as those in the room declared that his return was looked for every moment, the anxious inquirers remained until on the sidewalk. The friends of Mr. Tweed declared tnat the story of his having run away to avoid trial was false, and asserted firmly that, fatigued by the business of the past few weeks, he had simply re Greenwich, Conn., there to spend the holidays and obtain much needed repose. They were sure that he would soon return, restored in health, strength and spirits, and prepared to defend himself in ail the Courts in the State,
Such and similar conversation was continued un

til after three P. M., when Mr. Farley, not naving returned, or even been seen snywhere in or around the new Court House since his morning visit, the anxious friends of Mr. Tweed retired gradually, simply expressing the hope that "ference would stand dru by the old man in his time of need." The downtown prospect of seeing nim having closed a portion of those in waiting went up to his private residence, the deciaration being that he would be home to dinner at six o'clock; and such was the expectation at home.

Mrs. Farley showed those who desired to wait for Mr. Farley into the reception room, and expressed the belief that he would soon be in, as he was very seldom late for dinner. Time passed, however, until the clock struck seven, when, despite the glare of the candles, which served in place of the exploded gas, the prospect of seeing him seemed gloomy enough. The dinner was in danger of spoining, the children were asking for their papa as anxiously as were Mr. Tweed's friends, when, finally, Mrs. Farley came to the conclusion that their lather had gone to Newark to see his father, and would therefore not be home. As soon as that declaration was made the friends of Tweed retired.

Later in the evening Mrs. Farley said that on the he new Court House since his morning visit, the

Later in the evening Mrs. Farley said that on the previous evening Mr. Farley had expressed a desire to visit his lather, but that she had supposed he had postponed it on account of other engagements. As he had not come home, however, and as he had not been at his office since two o'clock she was sure ne must have gone, though sure he would return in time for business in the morning. This being the most paths account morning in the morning in the most paths account morning in the mornin tained the friends of Mr. Tweed deferred further hans for Mr. Paries until after daylight to-day.

TWEED'S "PROPERTY INJUNCTION."

The Injunction Restraining the "Boss" from Selling His Real Estate Not To Be Continued-Arguments Before Judge Learned ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1871. The case of the injunction granted in New York,

restraining William M. Tweed from disposing of his property, was brought before Judge Learned this afternoon at the Special Term of the Supreme

Mr. PECKHAM said he had a motion for an injune tion restraining William M. Tweed from removing

and disposing of his property.

Mr. JOHN E. BURRILL moved to vacate the order

ar, as it was not made returnable in ten days as

Mr. PRCKHAM opposed the motion. Mr. BURRILL moved to vacate the order as irregu-

quired by rule 94 of the Court. The JUDGE said the rule had been disregarded by other judges. They had not paid any attention to it. He had taken no action under it, but other

Mr. PECKHAM said the motion was made frivolous grounds. The irregularity amounted to nothing, and had so been held before other judges. Mr. BURRILL said his motion was to vacate the

Mr. REYNOLDS said the rule had been violated and there was but one course for the Court to pursue. If the rule was to be disregarded, why not

anolish it?

Mr. BURRILL said the rule made an order returnable in ten days. This order made it thirty days and tied up the case until that time. The ten-day order was for the protection of the party in interest.

The JUBGE inquired why the order was not returnable to New York.

The Judge inquired why the order was not returnable in New York.

Mr. BURBLLL said it could not be made returnable arr. Burkith. Said it could not be made recurring before the Judge who issued it. No alternative was offered except to come nere. There was no mode of forcing on the proceedings, and he now came here for felief. The whole thing had been done in violation of the rules, and the proceedings were therefore fregular.

The Judge said he would like time to look into the nonits raised.

ne points raised.

Mr. PECKHAM asked for the continuance of the in-

Mr. PECKHAM asked for the continuance of the injunction preventing Mr. Tweed from disposing of his property. He stated that he had affidavis snowing that Mr. Tweed had disposed of property and had been disposing of a large amount of property. This property was disposed of about the same time the developments were made snowing Mr. Tweed's complicity in the Tammany Ring frauds and about the time the salts were commenced for the recovery of \$6,000,000.

No counter affidavits were offered.

Mr. Borrell. Criticised the affiavits presented. He said that this injunction had already been vasily ruinous to Mr. Tweed in a financial point of view. It had been worse than the enormous ban of \$1,000,000.

Judge LEARNED inquired if there was any threat \$1,000,000.

Judge LEARNED inquired if there was any threat
or evidence that Mr. Tweed was to dispose of the

property.

Mr. Burrill said there was no such threat or evidence of such intention. There was no evidence that Mr. Tweed intended to defraud.

The Judge then dealed the motion for an injunction restraining Mr. Tweed from disposing of his

BEECHER'S NEGRO MINSTRELS.

Man"-A full Troupe of Real Live Darkies in the Tabernacle of the Lord-Rollicking Choruses, but No Sand Shaking or Jig Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, the eminent divine o

Brooklyn, our sister city, is a man remarkable fo many things. His great aim and chief object in life is never to be like anybody else. This achieved, and he is perfectly satisfied unto himself and his very peculiar congregation, or, as the irreverent term them, his "audience." But never before in his life has Mr. Beecher essayed appear as a manager of negro minstrels or as an "end man," as was apparent from the nature of the performances last evening a Plymouth church. A "Jubilee Singers' Concert," to be given by a band of nine negroes, male and emale, had been largely advertised among the faithful. Consequently, last evening, to answer this call upon the pious and meek and lowly congregation of Zion, about twenty-five hundred person had assembled in Plymouth church, composed about equally of ladies and gentlemen. ladies—bless their dear little precious tootsey pootsey hearts:—were all dressed up in the latest styles, just as if they were present at a matinde or merety listening to an opening chorus at Hooley's or a tamborine solo at Bryant's Minstrels. The precious little dears had their mufts and their kids and their lace collars, and their lorgnettes and their white handkerchiefs and the little dears laughed and firted and winked at the young men just as if they were in a ballroom or at the Central Park, and "all went merry as a marriage bell" or a young maiden's first love. When the curtain rose the stage door, or rather the door leading to the stage, opened, and before many of the audience had taken their seats, nine black darkies were discovered seated close to each other in a parallel line, sitting in an awkward asmon.
The Herald reporter sat at the end of the gal-

other in a paratier line, sitting in an awaward fashion.

The Herald reporter sat at the end of the gallery, on the righthand side, near the big organ, and in the neigh bornood of two very pretty girls—one a blonde, with a dimple in her chin, the other a orantete, with wloked black eyes. The brunette had a big brother with her, who looked sourly at every one who cast an eve at his pretty sister, and, like all big brothers, he made a nuisance of himself.

The performers were nine in number—four girls, ranging from sixteen to twenty-three years of age, besides a quadroon girl of about twenty-two, who presided at the piano and played all the accompaniments. Then there were four extremely decent looking darkies all in black broadcloth, and under thirty years of age, beside a very precoclous lad of twelve, who was dressed as a clog dancer. When a chorus was sung or a quartet then four girls stood up all in a row like a staircase, the tallest at one end and the shortest at the other. The biggest girl was Miss Jennie Jackson, a tall brunette, dressed in a green dress, with a cherry bow. This cheerind blending of colors lent an irridescent charm to her features, which were as black as a stovepipe. The next ballet girl was Miss Maggie Porter, of a coffee colored complexion, and who had, despite her hideous brown dress, a really exquisite voice, fresh as a lark and tuneful as the harps of Zion. If some of our crack minstrels desire to hear singing that will take them down a peg, let him go and hear Miss Maggie Porter of the 'Jubice Singers.'' Next to Miss Maggie Porter came Miss Minne Tate and Miss Shepperd, the former of the two rivaling Miss Maggie Porter came Miss Minne Tate and Miss Shepperd, the former of the two rivaling Miss Maggie Porter came first many will take them down a peg, let him go and hear Miss Maggie Porter came Miss Minne Tate and Miss Shepperd, the former of the two rivaling Miss Maggie Porter for the irestness of ner voice.

The quadroon girl at the piano piaved in accompaniment and the nine perform

to hear colored people sing states of the defense o

every one is laughing at the Lord's Prayer. I suppose because they are making grimaces when they sing.

NUSANCE OF A BIG BROTHER—Kate, who is that fellow with the red nose, staring at you? I suppose the reason Beecher is so successful is because he allows everybody to make a joke of religion; and men and women are like monkeys—all they want is a leader, and they are willing to walk in the broad way to destruction. Now this is a precious numbug, to see all these people come here and patronize tness poor niggers, who ought to be home in their beds. People of a superior race—or who fancy they belong to a superior race—like to patronize those whom they lancy to be of an inferior and doclie race.

acc.
A WHITE MAN RISES TO EXPLAIN—Ladies and rentlemen, I will state that no collection will be aken up for the beneut of the Fisk University, Nasnville, Tenn., at which place these young people Studying.

UISANCE OF A BIG BROTHER—Bully for you,

I colow! An elephant sat on my pocketbook
t evening.

NUISANCE OF A BIG BROTHER—Bully for you, old leilow! An elephant sac on my pocketbook last evening.

WHITE MAN EXPLAINS FURTHER—But you can send any money you may deem it that you should subscribe to George L. White, 59 Reade street, New York city. These people were all slaves before the war, and will sing the songs of their bondage.

NUISANCE OF A BIG BROTHER (SOLIO 1000)—1'd like to see George L. White get a spare stamp from me; just now I am not giving anything away.

BLONDE WITH DIMPLE—Oh, Billy, hush! the people will hear you talking that horrid slang.

BRUNETTE WITH WICKED EYES—I wonder who that man is with the handsome black eyes. He looks real sweet; doesn't ne, Minnle?

This is a sample of the conversation which was continually buzzing in the reporter's ears while the nearces were going through a very monotonous ministrel performance. The little boy Master Wells, who wore a clog dancer's costume, reclied that dreadful poem, "Sheridan's Ride," and, as all patriotic bosh will be applauded, he was stamped and chapped back into his seat and into quictness at the close of his monotone. "Go Down, Moses," "Roil, Jordan, Roil," "Swing Low, Sweet Charlot," the cnorms "Oh, Hail Us, Ye Free," from Ernani; "The Old Folks at Home," "Budyon is Fallien" and other negro melodies were saing just as they would be sung in a concert hail, and the behavior of the audience was just as it would oe in a negro minstrel hail. As it is Hooley's will hereafter have a rival in Plymouth church, and Mr. Beecener can safety claim that his congregation are now supplied with alt the necessary attractions and amusements that can make hie endurable and cheerful,

"TOM" FIELDS.

Continuation of the Arguments on the Motion Before Judge Learned, at Albany, to Vacate the Order of Arrest-How the Ex-Commissioner is Said to Have Worked the Firemen's Claims Through the Legislature-Legal Lore, Pro and Con.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1871. The argument was continued before Judge Learned this morning on the motion to vacate the order of arrest of Thomas C. Fields.

Mr. PECKHAM, in opposition to the motion, wa proceeding to characterize as remarkable the object of this motion, which the counsel making it said was that their client could take his seat in the Legislature with a clear record, when Mr. Beach rose to correct the counsel.

What he (Beach) had said in his argument was that he claimed as a point of law this order should be vacated, and, as to his client, he did want to spread before his colleagues and constituents the affidavits and papers here presented, showing his innocence of any illegal action.

Mr. PECKHAM then proceeded to criticise the ac-tion of Fields, showing that by a law of 1868 the tion of Fields, showing that by a law of 1868 the Comptroller had all authority to adjudicate any legal claims, but Fields, knowing there was no legal claims, went to the Legislature and got a fill intrough legalizing these claims. Mr. Peckham then proceeded to make his argument against the motion before the Court. He recited the lacts relative to the oid Volunteer Pire Department, its change to the Metropolitan or Paid Department, its change to the was provided that the existing eight volunteer companies in the upper part of the city should remain as such unpaid. In due course of time it appears Mr. Fields discovered that there was a great injustice done these fremen who were retained as volunteers, and he took it upon nimself to secure pay for tuem on their assigning to him thirty-three per cent of their allowance. These firemen, it should be remembered, were perfectly satisfied until the appearance of Mr. Fields on the scene, and then they looked upon as proposition as a swindle and a fraud. It is also shown that at the time he undertook this business he was city attorney, and was in duty bound to defend the city against any such attempt to defraud treasury instead of urging it on.

fend the city against any such attempt to defraud treasury instead of urging it on.

Mesers, Beach and Reynolds claimed that the retaining of Fields in the case occurred in 1867.

Mr. Peckham insisted that his retention was not finally accomplished until November; 1863. There might have been talk about the matter in 1867, but nothing was definitely done until 1868. Coursel then passed on in review of the action of Fields while a member of the Legislature in behalf of the bill providing for these fliegal claims, which action, he thought, came under the provision of the Revisel Statutes against bricery. Mr. Fields, in his affidavit, says that the Finance Department of New York prompted the passage of the bill, whereas it is sworn that that department knew nothing of it until it was a law. It was passed on the last day of the session, and Fields was careful to have inserted in it the assignment of seventeen per cent in addition to the thirty-three per cent already agreed upon.

upon.

Counsel then proceeded to discuss the law of 1869, which imited a settlement of these claims to \$50,000, and, therefore, there could be no andit beyond that amount. By the affidavits it appears there were claims presented in 1870 never heard of these. If there was reasonable or a sign is a sign in the case. beiore. If there was no audit or any claim beyon the \$50 000 (and there is no evidence of any) wher the \$50 000 (and there is no evidence of any) where is the Legislative sanction so eloquently aliuded to by counsel on the other side for paying anything more than that amount? Counsel further proceeded to show that the law of 1870 was unconstitutional and void. He read from the constitution the section requiring that laws continuing a tax shall state distinctly what the tax is for, and it shall not be sufficient to simply refer to another law. And yet this was the case with the law of 1870. This law of 1870 was smuggled through the Legislature ostensibly to pay a banance due of less than \$500 to make up the \$50,000 authorized by the law of 1869, when in reality, as we und, it was used to secure nearly half a million of donars. The counsel closed with an argument sustaining the right of the people of the State to bring such actions as have been brought in these cases.

Mr. Bracul rose to say that before his assections

sustaining the right of the people of the State to being such actions as have been prought in these cases.

Mr. Brach rose to say that before his associate (Mr. Reynolds) would present his argument he wanted to call the attention of the Court to the persistency of the counsel in saying he (Mr. Beach) had said all the defendant wanted here was a sort of whitewashing decision in his behalf. Now, he had said nothing of the kind. The defendant had come here for adjudication upon a point of law, and that point is, has the plaintaif here a right of action? The Court is bound to mist upon this right being snown, and it it is not shown then he submitted this order of arrest must fall, and he maintained that since right has not been shown as to the unconstitutionality of the act that there was not a question.

Mr. Reynolds, one of counsel for defendant, proceeded to address the Court. Referring to the claim that the people of the State had extraordinary rights in prosecuting certain suits he said that was claimed for England. He did not propose to inquire what was the law or practice in England, but he did deny that a State or nation in this country had any such rights. Counsel then stated that the fremen of the city of New York and Brooklyn were organized into a metropolitan Fire Department under a law passed by the Legislature. The Fire Commissioners, it appears, in reorganizing the department, set off the fire companies in time north

part of the city as volunteer unpaid firemen, while those in the lower part were paid. In due course of time it was found these men in the upper part of the city were entitled to pay, and Mr. Fields engaged to secure pay for them. This was all there was of that, Now, it was all there was of that, Now, it was claimed that Fields should have given up this engagement when he became City Attorney. Where is the law which requires this personal sacrifice? There is no such law. Then as to Fields' connection with this matter as a member of the Legislature, a law is passed limiting the settlement of the claims to \$50,000, that there is nearly \$500,000 due, and the Legislature is appeared to for an act liquidating the claims in full. Now, that is all regular. So too was the action of Fields as a member of the Legislature. It is not shown that he did anything more than any other member of the Legislature concerning this bill—indeed, he did nothing but vote for it. Counsel concluded with a rev.ew of a portion of the affidayits, and the Judge took the papers.

SULDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.

The lady managers and friends of the Union Home for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors, in this gladdest time of all the year, did not forget the orphaned little ones under their care. Having thelir own merry Christmas to attend to at home they deferred the celebration at the insti tution until yesterday. Though the institution is pretty well out of town, being situated of the Boulevard, near 152d street, there was a large number of visitors present, who, as well as the children, took great delignt in the day's festivities. The exercises were of a varied and pleasing character. Leading off the programme was singing a chorus by the whole school, and which was most admirably suig. This was followed by solos, dialogues, recitations and speeches, in which all acquitted themselves with great credit, showing the careful training they receive. These exercises concluded, an address followed by Mr. Myer Stern, after which the children were marched in true military style to behold the Christmas tree and to receive their presents in an adjoining room. These were given to them by Mr. Barnes, whose kindly manner seemed to impart additional happiness to each recipient. The presents given were all of a snostantial kind—at least one of them, as each had several. The boys received mostly either a sied or a pair of skates, and the girls workbaskets and such necessary reminine articles. The benefactors of the institution were nearly all present and apparently taking as much pleasure in seeing the unleigned enjoyment of the children as the children themselves. This undertaking does not excite as much sympathy as it should, for who can be too kind to the offsprings of those who have gladly laid down their lives, leaving, perhaps, their families destitute, to wrest our country irom the rule of traitors, or from the men under whose guidance it would have been divided into a North and South, diametrically opposed to the interests of each other? Wapp they thus offered up their lives they left their children as sacred charges, to be cared for and educated to become decent and respectable men and yongen. When we neglect these children we show ourselves ungrateful to the men who bave given us a free and prosperous government. This is worse than forgetfulness; it is base ingrattude. They have not, however, been forgotten by the ladles, under whose management the Home is governed. The President is Mrs. Admiral Farragut; the Second Vice President, Mrs. General Shaler; the secretary, Mrs. Hoyt. Under their direction the institution is rapidly improving. The presiding genius of the occasion was Judge Daly. Among the institution is rapidly imp was singing a chorus by the whole school, and which was most admirably sung. This was fol-

NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Dec. 27, 1871.

Collector McLean, of this port, has received etter from Secretary Boutwell instructing him to see the owners of the block of lands on site of old Custom House and Post Office and ascertain from custom House and rost office and ascertain from them what price they would put upon the land pro-vided the government desires to purchase. The Collector notified the property holders, who will name the price to-morrow, which will be sent to Secretary Boutwell for consideration. If the price is deemed too high it will be rejected at once, and the Collector be instructed to open negotiations for a new site.

COUNTERFEITING.

Trial of J. D. Miner, the Alleged Counterfeiter.

Close of the Case-A Disagreement and Final Verdict of Acquittal.

Yesterday the trial of J. D. Miner, the alleged counterfeiter, was resumed in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Benedict. The investigation has now lasted twelve days, and has been one of the most remarkable of its kind ever held in this country. It has created an amount of interest quite unusual in trials of this character; and why this is so may be very well understood from the na ture of the evidence which we have published from day to day during the progress of the proceedings.

Mr. Pierrepont, Mr. Purdy and Mr. DeKay appeared as counsel on behalf of the government, and Mr. William Futlerton, Mr. Benjamin K. Pheips and Mr. Charles H. Kitchel conducted the de-

The Court sat as early as ten o'clock, and at that hour the court room was even more crowded than on the preceding day, when there was quite a large concourse of spectators present.

SUMMING UP FOR THE GOVERNMENT. Mr. Pierrepont, in a speech of over three hours' duration, summed up the case on behalf of the government. He closely analyzed the evidence, and presented it to the jury in a light the most fa vorable that could be given, according to his view of its bearing. He referred to the testimony of Elliott, one of the witnesses called for the defence, who deposed that on the night of Miner's arrest he saw Van Houten and Cole, with Miner, leave Miner's house; that the night was not dark, and that right opposite Mmer's house there were two lamps lighted. On the other hand, it was testified by the witnesses that the detectives could not have seen what they purported to describe. After adverting to other points, and making comments as he went along, counsel concluded by urging that he believed he had made such a case as would entitle the government to a verdict.

JUDGE BENEDICT'S CHARGE TO THE JURY-WHAT HE

Judge Benedict then proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury. It was a fair and impartiaaddress from the beginning to the close. He told the jury that this case was to turn on a question of lact, and it was for the jury and not for the Court to de cide that question. He did not propose to share that responsibility. That responsibility was upon the jury. His duty would have been discharged when he should have explained to them tue real issue they had to try. At the outset he called u pon them to dismiss from their minds any prejudice that might have been created therein-The defendant's power or wealth was nothing here; he government was nothing here; the detectives were nothing here; the

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

was nothing here. All these things were to be dismissed from the minds of the jury, and for the j ury missed from the minds of the play, and the Court there was nothing leit but a simple question of fact to be decided according to the evidence. Criminal law dealt not with generalities, but with specific allegations and proof of fact, and

and the Court there was nothing left but a simple evidence. Criminal law dealt not with generalities, but with specific alterations and proof of fact, and no inference of guilt was to be raised because the defendant was a bad or a good man. The question whether he was to be convicted depended upon whether the charge made in the indictment had been proved beyond a reasonable dougt to be true. The Judge then commented on the TESTIMONY OF COLE, observing that he was a notorious criminal, who had served out a term in the State Prison, and he confessed to the commission of an offence which would have again sent him to prison. He was called as a witness, and he stated that he was promised has a witness, and he stated that he was promised to do. Colonel Whitely became his bail in \$10,000, taking security from Cole for doing so. The use of such a maa for such a purpose was not without day and it would be unsaie to convict on the testimony of such a person unless that testimony was corroborated. With regard to the testimony was corroborated. With regard to the testimony of detectives he repeated that as a class their testimony was to be scrutinized with caution. He did not say that detectives never told the truth, he did not say that detectives never told the truth, he did not say that detectives never told the truth, he did not say that detectives never told the truth, he did not say that form their occupation and caling.

Living a Living or Besent.

and continually engaged in mandiacturing this, that and the other story, their statements on the stand were not entitled to the same weight as that of men taken from the ordinary good classes of society. Cole could only stand released and justified by a verdet convecting Miner, and therefore he had a motive in proving the facts that he alleged, assuming them to exist. The real question the jury had to determine was whether the package containing the plates in evidence came from the hand of Miner or the hand of Cole when it was thrown in the street. After adverting to the t

letter was stated to have contained the trunk check the Judge concluded by stating that the question for the jury was whether or not Miner, on the night is question, had the plates in his possession. question, had the piates in his possession.

THE JURY IN CONSULTATION—A DISAGREMENT.

It was near three o'clock when the jury retired
to deaberate. At twenty minutes to five they were
called into Court, when
Mr. Syllwell, the Deputy Clerk, asked them if
they had agreed upon a verdict.

Mr. Sinclair Tousey, foreman of the jury said:—
"We have not."
Several of the jurors then began to speak among
themselves in a low tone.

Several of the jurors then began to speak among themselves in a low tone.

The FOREMAN—Does your Honor wan: to ask the jury any question?

The JUDGE—No; but I understand one of the jurors wanted to have the stenographer's notes sent to the jury. You cannot have those notes in your room; but if any juror desires to have any portion of the evidence read, it will be read to him in Court. We will take a recess now until eleven oclock to-night.

night.
The jury again retired to their room and the Judge left the bench.

night.
The jury again retired to their room and the Judge left the bench.
THE JURY CALLED INTO COURT AT MIDNIGHT—THEY STILL DISAGNEE AND ARE SENT BACK FOR FURTHER DELIBERATION.
At his eminutes to twelve o'clock last night Judge Benedict took his seat upon the bench, and the jury having come into Court Mr. Stilwell asked them if they had agreed.
The FOREMAN—We have not,
The JUDGE—I received your communication from the foreman that you were at present of opinion that it would be impossible for you to agree. The case has occupied such a length of time and is of such a nature that it is quite important a result should be reached. Your intelligence is such a deem it my duty to give you a further opportunity to consider the points of the case. You will, therefore, retire again, and if you agree at any time, and inform me, through the officer, i shall be here to receive your verilic.
The jury, as desired by the Judge, again retired, one of them getting leave from the Court to go out in company with an officer for a few moments, to a drug store, to obtain some medicine for the relief of a slight liliness.

VERDICT OF "NOT GULLTY."

At five minutes to one o'clock this morning the jury for the third time came into Court and were again asked by the Clerk if they had agreed.
The FOREMAN—We have, sir.
OLERK—How do you find the prisoner, guilty or not guilty?

The FOREMAN—Not guilty. (Applause from the spectators.)

The FOREMAN—Not guilty. (Applause from the spectators.)

The Judge rapped the bench with his hammer and the applause subsided.

Mr. Pundy, Assistant District Attorney—I move that the jury be poiled.

Each member of the jury was then asked if that was his vertict and he repited in the affirmative.

Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Phelps and Mr. Kitchel, Mr. Mmer's counsel, warmly congratulated him upon the result, as did also a large number of personal friends who were in attendance anxiously awaiting the verdict.

the verdict.

Several of the jurors were then discharged from further attendance during the term, and the Comfurther attendance during the term, and was adjourned till Tuesday next.

THE CHICAGO "TRUNK MYSTERY."

Lady Dies in the House of a Female Cortor-The Body Packed to a Box and Sent to Ohlo-Arrest of the Man Who Has the Corpse-The Police Supposed to Have Been Mistaken in the Matter.

Chicago papers contain to-day an exposition of what was foreshadowed in these despatches a few days since under the title of "Another bowlsby-Rosenzweig Case." The facts so far pub lished show that a Mrs. McCoy, a milliner, residing at Crestiine, Ohio, a lady of good character, came to this city and either went herself or was taken to a female doctor on State street, where she died in a

a female doctor on State street, where she died in a few days and was packed in a box and sent off to Obito, where the body was discovered and arrests were made.

Among others arrested was a baggage master on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, by the name of William Threb, who was engaged to be married to Mrs. McCoy.

It is claimed by the police that an abortion had been practised upon the deceased. Dr. Miller, who made a partial post-morten examination of the remains, says he has discovered no grounds on which to base a belief that the woman died other than a matural death.